NUMB. CXLIII.] THE April 18, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, April 18, 1789. [Vol. III.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Truſtees of Pittſburgh Academy, have engaged George Welch to act as teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his inſtructions, at Pittſburgh, on Monday the 13th of April, inſtant. Thoſe who may wish to have their children inſtructed in the Learned Languages, Engliſh, and the Mathematicks are invited to improve the preſent opportunity,

R. GALBRAITH, Sec'y.

April 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed will be expoſed to public ſale in Pittſburgh, on Monday the twenty-ſeventh day of next April, an elegant and commodious blue frame Houſe and Lot, with very convenient out houſes, ſituate in the town of Pittſburgh, between Market, Second and Front ſtreets, adjoining Andrew Watſon's lot on which he now lives. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Fowler, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

March 29, 1789.

TO BE RENTED,

(This year only.)

THE fine tract of land, the property of the ſubſcriber, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Alleghany river, and adjoining the town bounds of Pittſburgh. About 100 acres of the above mentioned tract is now fit for the plough. The upland part of which may be planted with Indian corn, and the bottom part with ſpring barley, oats, &c. Whoever chuſes to rent the above tract, or the cleared land only, on applying to the ſubſcriber, at his lodgings at Mr. Ormſby's in Pittſburgh, may know the terms which ſhall be reaſonable.

Given under my hand at Pittſburgh, this 26th day of March, 1789.

THOs. HUTCHINS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has ſundry PLACES to rent to croppers, &c. immediately, on his fine conceras on the ſouth ſide of the Monongahela, near Pittſburgh; thoſe who may have occaſion for places near the river, will pleaſe apply in time to the ſubſcriber at his houſe in Pittſburgh, and know the terms, which ſhall be moderate.

The ſubſcriber has likewiſe his Brick Yard to rent, on part of the above land.---- There is ſome clay raiſed ſince laſt year, with large water ponds, and floors, ready made; fire wood and pit-coal may be raiſed near the works. The rent ſhall be very moderate, to thoſe that will undertake to carry on the buſineſs entirely at their own expence.

Given under my hand at Pittſburgh, this 26th day of March, 1789.

JOHN ORMSBY.

BY vittue of an Alias Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, in Pittſburgh, on Monday the twenty ſeventh day of next April, the following lands, viz.

One hundred and fifty four acres, more or leſs, ſituated on both ſides of Pitt road, about four miles from Pittſburgh, adjoining the manor on the weſt.

Two hundred and forty acres, more or leſs, adjoining the above deſcribed tract on the eaſt.

Two hundred and thirty five acres, more or leſs, about ſix miles from Pittſburgh, adjoining lands of James Millegan and others.

One hundred and ſeventy two acres, more or leſs, about three miles from Pittſburgh, adjoining lands of Samuel Sample and others.

Two hundred and ſeventy ſeven acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Hempfield township, adjoining lands of Robert Meek and others.

Three hundred and ſeventy nine acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Hempfield township, adjoining lands of William Graham and others,

Three hundred and one acres, more or leſs, ſituate on the waters of Sawickly, adjoining lands of David Franks and others.

Three hundred and forty acres, more or leſs, ſituate on the north ſide of Youghiogany river, at the mouth of Long Run.

Six hundred and ſeventy acres, more or leſs, ſituate on the north ſide of Youghiogany river, including Port Royal. Taken in execution as the property of William Thompſon, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

March 31ſt, 1789.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED laſt evening from Fort Franklin, on French Creek, Six Soldiers, belonging to captain Heart's company, 1ſt United States regiment, viz.

Samuel Patterſon, Daniel Philips, William Gates, Horace Dunlap, John Dunlap, and John Lyon. Patterſon is a native of Ireland, 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark hair and fair complexion. Philips is a native of Connecticut, 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark hair, dark complexion. Gates, a native of Connecticut, 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair, dark complexion. H. Dunlap, a native of Connecticut, 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark hair and dark complexion. J. Dunlap, of Connecticut, 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark hair and fair complexion. Lyon is a native of Maſſachuſetts, 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, light hair and fair complexion.

Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, and ſecures them in any gaol, or delivers them at any poſt or garriſon of the United States; ſhall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either, and reaſonable expences.

E. FROTHINGHAM, lieut. com.

Fort Franklin, March 26. 1789

STRAYED from Mr John Ormſby's place, oppoſite this town, about two months ago, a light bay HORSE, three years old this ſpring, ſtrong made, 15 hands high, has no particular mark, large head and feet, long tail, has been chewed bolly at the end by a calf, is a natural trotter; ſaid horſe was at Mr. Metzger's ſtill-houſe about ſix weeks ago. Whoever can give the ſubſcriber information ſo that he may get him again, ſhall receive One Dollar Reward, or Two Dollars if brought to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, paid by

THOMAS GREENOUGH.

April 7. 1789

The Poor Old AMERICAN SOLDIER.

BEHOLD the man, the man of fourſcore years,
Laden with woes & a melancholy wreck
Of vigorous youth, from whom rapacious time
Hath ſtolen each grace, which nature had beſtow'd;
No more, alas! the gentle flame of life
Glows on his cheek, or ſparkles in his eye.
A gloomy ſadneſs clouds his ſilver'd brow,
And health, with all her thouſand joys is fled.
Where's now the manly ſtrength that nerv'd his arm,
That arm which long ſupported freedom's cauſe?
For he was once the champion of her hoſt,
And won her many a trophy from the foe.
Where's now his former glory! once ſo great
Amongſt the worth'es of Columbia's ſhore,
Why was he ſunk ſo low? his feeble age
And martial deed demand a better fate;
But home, nor friends compaſſionate his woe;
From door to door he begs a poor ſupply,
And takes from pity's hand what gratitude
Should liberally beſtow; nay more,
What he with juſtice (when his goddeſs rul'd)
Could as his own demand. America.
Muſt good Donaldo, 'midſt the fruitful fields,
And vineyards, die for thirſt and want of bread?
Amidſt thoſe fields and vineyards which his hand
Freed from the cruel yoke of tyranny?

Forbid it righteous Heaven; forbid ſuch guilt,
See yonder, crippling on, Donaldo comes,
Advancing ſlow, and hardly gains the door
Which charity has op'd for his relief:
Dear lady, I implore thy friendly aid,
The good man cries; beſtow ſome homely food,
And frugal draught to quench my burning thirſt;
Then when refreſh'd, I'll travel on again.
Oh, charity! thou dear, thou laſting friend,
Forſake not him, forſaken elſe by all;
Sariffa, prone to pity, felt his woes,
Wept at his miſery, reliev'd his wants,
And avaricious of the worthy deed,
With her own hand prepar'd the neat repaſt,
Still as ſhe view'd the melancholy ſage,
She deeply ſigh'd, and ſhed a ſilent tear:
Thus gently flows the grief from Pity's ſoul
When ſuffering virtue calls.

The aged ſaw her generous concern,
And though his eyes had long forgot to weep,
For ſorrows firmly rooted in his heart,
Yet gratitude now burſt the woe-warm ſprings,
And bade the briny current ſtream afreſh.

Oh ceaſe, dear lady, good Donaldo cries --
Ceaſe to compaſſionate my hapleſs ſtate;
Not long ſhall I endure theſe tedious ills,
Nature already faints beneath the weight,
And ſoon will ſink, with all her train of cares,
Into her native duſt, and be no more--
Hence will I not repine at preſent griefs,
Which ſoon will be exchang'd for endleſs bliſs;
Heaven wiſely orders the events of life,
And juſtly portions happineſs to man.

In youth I had my part of earthly joys,
Health gave me ſtrength and courage for the field;
There I was foremoſt of the nobly brave,
There offered mercy to the yielding foe.
And thence enjoy'd the fame of valourous deed;
Through too long wars I ſerved my country,
Urg'd by the love of liberty and fame,
Nor ever dreamt the want of of gratitude
Would once diſpoſe her to requite me thus,
But I forgive her, Heav'n has crown'd her hope;
Oh! may my country happy long remain;
May you, good lady, never feel the blaſt
Of pinching poverty, or low contempt;
May Heaven reward you with its choiceſt gifts,
Anſwer my prayers, and bleſs you for my ſake.
I muſt depart--farewell--the ſun declines,
Perhaps no more I view its upward courſe.

But as it bathes in yonder weſtern wave,
This feeble frame may find a peaceful grave.

American News.

NEWPORT, (Rhode Iſland) March 12.

LAST Friday arrived from New York the hon. John Gardner, eſq; one of our delegates to the Cong.ſs. Singular indeed hath been the ſituation of this honorable gentleman while upon his important miſſion; for a long time the door of Congreſs was ſhut againſt him, for want of his commiſſion which he had accidentally omitted, which was afterwards detained from him in an aſtoniſhing manner: for a ſhort period he enjoyed his ſeat in that honorable aſſembly, but for want of his colleagues, his vote could not be counted; to cloſe the drama, on the firſt Wedneſday of March he found himſelf the only living member of a departed body, and returned here a delegate to a power that is no longer known.

PROVIDENCE, March 14.

We hear that a motion was yeſterday renewed in the general aſſembly, now ſitting at Eaſt Greenwich, for calling a ſtate convention, to take into conſideration the new form of government for the United States; when after warm debate it was again rejected by the uſual large majority.

NEW-YORK, March 23.

Yeſterday arrived in 35 days from Liſbon, the ſhip North Carolina, captain Haddock by which we learn, that his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, was declared ſole regent of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in conſequence whereof, the right honorable William Pitt has reſigned his offices of firſt lord of the treaſury and chancellor of the exchequer, in which it is ſaid he will be ſucceeded by the right honorable Charles James Fox.

The above intelligence was brought from England to Liſbon, about 48 hours previous to captain Haddocks ſailing.

We alſo have advice by the ſame channel, of the long expected death of his majeſty Charles the 3d of Spain, in his 74th year, of which he had reigned near thirty. The prince of Auſturias, 'tis preſumed will ſucceed to the crown, being heir apparent.

March 26. Advices from the Spaniſh colony of New Orleans, at the mouth of the Miſſiſippi, inform us, that governor Don Mero has granted permiſſion to the inhabitants of the weſtern counties of North-Carolina, that border on that river, to trade thereon, even down to New Orleans.

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) March 18.

Since our laſt ſeveral gentlemen have arrived in town from Kentucky, by whom we have been informed, that moſt of the ſettlements in that country are now undiſturbed by the ſavages, no hoſtilities having for ſome time paſt been committed by them, except at the Little Miami, where about five weeks ſince, a Shawaneſe chief, called Black Fiſh, and one of the Wyandot chiefs, with a number of warriors, took three white people who were out ſurveying, and brought them in, under guard, to the garriſon ſtationed at the mouth of the Little Miami. Their pretenſions were to ſettle a treaty with the garriſon, which our informants ſay was complcated on good terms by captain Mac Geath and others. The Shawaneſs chief was ſo fond of capt. Mac Geath, that he offered to take him through the Indian country. Theſe chiefs and warriors afterwards had it in their power to deſtroy three crews and their effects, but they proved friendly, furniſhed them with proviſions, and treated them kindly.

The Shawaneſe and Wyandots had ſeveral times before taken priſoners and brought them into the garriſon, with profeſſions of friendſhip; but it was ſuſpected their only intentions were to make their obſervations and get liquors, but from the above pacific conduct, the white inhabitants begin to put ſome confidence in them, and pleaſe themſelves with the hope of enjoying a peaceable ſummer.

BALTIMORE, March 27.

It is expected that there will, very ſoon, paſs through this town an illuſtrious perſonage, who is juſtly entitled to every mark of reſpect, eſteem and gratitude, that a free people can acknowledge or feel. The gentlemen of Baltimore are, therefore, requeſted to meet at the Fountain Inn, at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and determine upon a reception and an entertainment, the moſt ſuitable to the circumſtances of the inhabitants, and the reſpectability of that eminent character.

GEORGETOWN, March 9

Copy of a letter from governor Sevier to the privy council of the new ſtate of Franklin, dated at Buffaloe creek, January 12, 1789.

"It is with the utmoſt pleaſure I inform your honors, that the arms of Franklin gained a complete victory over the combined forces of the Creeks and Cherokees, on the 10th inſt. Since my laſt, I received information that the enemy were collecting in a conſiderable body, near Flint creek, within 25 miles of my head quarters, with an intention to attack me; to improve this favorable opportunity, I immediately marched my corps towards the ſpot, and arrived, after enduring great hardſhips by the immenſe quantity of ſnow and the piercing cold. On the morning of the 10th inſtant we were within a mile of the enemy; we ſoon diſcovered the ſituation of their encampment, by the ſmoke of the fires, which we found extended along the foot of the Apalachian mountain. I called a council of war of all the officers in which it was agreed to attack the enemy without loſs of time; and in order to ſurround them I ordered general M'Carter, with the bloody rangers and the tomahawk men, to take poſſeſſion of the mountain, the only path I knew that the Indians could retrea by; whilſt I with the reſt of the corps formed a line, nearly extending from the right to the left of their wings.

"The arrival of general M'Carter on the mountain, and the ſignal for the attack, was to be announced by the diſcharge of a graſshopper, which was accordingly given, and the attack began. Our artillery ſoon rouſed the Indians from their huts, and finding themſelves pretty nearly ſurrounded on all ſides, they only tried to ſave themſelves by flight, from which they were prevented by our riflemen, poſted behind the trees; their caſe being thus deſperate, they made ſome reſiſtance, and killed the people who were ſerving our artillery. Our ammunition being much damaged by the ſnow on our march, and the enemy's in good order, I found it neceſſary to abandon that mode of fight, and truſt the event to the ſword and tomahawk; accordingly gave orders to that purpoſe. Colonel Loid, with 100 horſemen, charged the Indians with ſword in hand, and the reſt of the corps followed with their tomahawk. The battle ſoon became general, by general M'Carter coming down the mountain to our aſſiſtance: death preſented itſelf on all ſides in ſhocking ſcenes, and in leſs than half an hour the enemy ceaſed making reſiſtance, and left us in poſſeſſion of the bloody field. The loſs the enemy ſuſtained in this action is very conſiderable; we have buried 145 of their dead, and by the blood we have traced for miles, all over the woods, it is ſuppoſed the greateſt part of them retreated with wounds. Our loſs is very inconſiderable, it conſiſts of 5 dead and 16 wounded; among the latter is the brave general M'Cartar, who, whilſt taking off the ſcalp of an Indian, was tomahawked by another, whom he afterwards killed with his own hands; I am in hopes this good and brave man will ſurvive. I have marched the army back to my former cantonment, at Buffaloe creek, where I muſt remain until I receive ſome ſupplies for the troops, which I hope will be ſent ſoon; we ſuffer moſt for the want of whiſkey.

I have the honor to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your very humble ſervant,
JOHN SEVIER."

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.

A liſt of the Senators and Repreſentatives of the Congreſs of the United States of America, at New-York, on Monday March 30, 1789.

SENATORS.

New Hampſhire,	the Hon. John Langdon,
	Paine Wingate,
Maſſachuſetts,	Caleb Strong.
Connecticut,	Wm. S. Johnſon,
	Oliver Ellworth,
New Jerſey,	William Patterſon,
	Jonathan Elmer,
Pennſylvania,	Robert Morris,
	William M'Clay,
Delaware,	Richard Baſſett,
Georgia,	William Few.

REPRESENTATIVES.

New Hampſhire,	the Hon Nicholas Gilman,
Maſſachuſetts,	Fiſher Ames,
	George Leonard,
	George Thatcher,
	Benj. Goodhue,
	E. Gerry,
Connecticut,	Jonathan Sturgis,
	J Wadſworth,
	Benj. Huntingdon,
	Roger Sherman,
	Jon. Trumbull,
New-Jerſey,	Elias Boudinot,
Pennſylvania,	F. A. Muhlenberg,
	Peter Muhlenberg,
	Daniel Hiester,
	Henry Wyncoop,
	Thomas Hartley,
Maryland,	William Smith,
	George Gale,
Virginia,	James Madiſon,
	Richard B. Lee,
	John Page,
	Alexander White,
	Andrew Moore,
	Samuel Griffin,
	Joſiah Parker,
	Theodorick Bland,
South Carolina,	Thomas Tudor Tucker,

Pittſburgh, April 18.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, dated March 2.

"A general and uninterrupted trade has taken place between the inhabitants of this country and thoſe of the Spaniſh ſettlements at New Orleans; ſeveral boats loaded with goods to a very conſiderable amount have arrived here, and in return they took large quantities of tobacco, beef, corn, &c. and that from every appearance this traffic was likely to be continued and carried on with the greateſt alacrity, which cannot fail proving of the moſt eſſential mutual advantage.

On Saturday the 28th ult. in the general aſſembly of this ſtate, a bill was enacted into a law, for appointing a regiſter general, "for the purpoſe of regiſtering the accounts of the ſtate;" and to which the accounts of the comptroller general of the commonwealth are to be ſubmitted, "before he, the comptroller, ſhall finally ſettle the ſame." By the act aforeſaid, that part of the act of April 1785, which "ſecures to the preſent comptroller general a continuance in office for the term of ſeven years," is repealed, and made void. And the legiſlature have appointed John Donaldſon, eſq; regiſter general of this commonwealth.

Same day the general aſſembly adjourned to the third Tueſday in Auguſt next.

Report of the Committee of the General Aſſembly on the Comptroller General's Office.

THE committee appointed to examine into the tranſactions of the office of the comptroller general.

Report, That in the execution of that duty, they have found it neceſſary to confine their enquiry to two objects, to wit, the general mode of tranſacting the buſineſs, and that of ſtating and keeping the public accompts.

Upon the firſt head they are informed, that the accompts are examined by the comptroller, who makes ſuch remarks thereon, as he thinks neceſſary, which, together with the accompt and vouchers, are laid before the executive council, who approve or diſapprove thereof. If they approve, and the party is ſatisfied, a certificate is iſſued by the comptroller, for the balance in ſome inſtances; in others the party is entitled to payment at the treaſury, upon an order of council, which order muſt be regiſtered and certified by the comptroller. If the party is diſſatisfied with the ſettlement, he may apply for a trial by jury, or a reference under the authority of the court.

It has become the practice with council lately to appoint committees, to whom the accounts before them are referred, and the report of the committees are put upon the minutes; they are returned to the comptroller's office, and he [illegible] and lays them by, with the vouchers. The certificate iſſued for the balance, undergoes no inſpection, nor can it now be known, whether ſuch certificate agree with the balances, except by comparing the accompt with the regiſtry of the certificates.

By the act of March, 1786, the comptroller is directed to take on loan certificates of the United States, and to iſſue certificates of this ſtate in lieu thereof. The act directs, that the regiſtry of ſuch certificates, together with thoſe received, ſhould from time to time (as they ſhould require) be laid before the executive council, to be compared, checked, and examined. Certificates for above five millions of ſpecie dollars have been iſſued; but as congreſs have made the requiſition, no examination has been made. We were informed by the officer, that the reaſons for reducing the continental certificates to their value, and to aſcertain the intereſt thereon, were all made by himſelf, and the numbers filled up by him. That the certificates, [illegible] ces of accompts for the depreciation and intereſt on the ſame, were in like manner calculated and filled up by him, without the intervention or controul of any perſon whatever.

It is the duty of this officer to adjuſt and

accounts of all the public officers of the ſtate, who receive public monies, but the committee had no opportunity of informing themſelves, how that part of the duty had been executed. It appears, however, to be extremely improper, that the adjuſtment of ſuch numerous and important accounts, with the iſſues of ſuch immenſe ſums in certificates ſhould reſt ſolely in the diſcretion of an individual; they are of opinion, that ſome other perſon or board ought to have a review of them, to inſure ſafety and confidence to the commonwealth, the mode uſed by council, in ſome caſes, appearing to be very imperfect.

With reſpect to the methods uſed in ſtating and keeping the public accounts, the committee do not perceive that any official form of ſtatement has been uſed. The comptroller upon his own view makes ſuch notes on, or deductions from the accounts as he judges neceſſary, when ſettled, they together with the vouchers are indorſed and laid by, and this is the only evidence that yet exiſts of theſe ſettlements, and printed copies of ſome accounts directed by law. The books of the office were ſhewn to the committee, but no account [one excepted] has yet been entered and ſettled in them, not an entry has been made in thoſe books ſince the year 1784. To account for this omiſſion the committee were informed, that the other duties of the officer put it out of his power to attend to this part. That theſe duties has been very laborious the committee can readily believe, but they are decidedly of opinion, that he would have been much more uſefully employed in the general direction and ſuperintendance of the buſineſs, than in the execution of the details, which might have been equally well done by ordinary clerks, at the ſame time that their examinations might in a degree prevent errors to remove jealouſy, but they cannot conceive it to be either equitable with reſpect to the perſons who have ſettled their accounts or conſiſtent with the honor of the ſtate, that the evidence of ſuch ſettlements ſhould remain on looſe papers or memorandums, much leſs can it be pretended, that the receipt and payments of the public revenue ſhould depend upon ſuch documents.

The accounts, in the opinion of the committee, ought to be ſo arranged and kept, that the repreſentatives of the people could, whenever they thought it neceſſary, be able to judge of them, and of the conduct of thoſe who adminiſter them.

Under thoſe impreſſions, and with a view of remedying the preſent defects in the conſtitution of the office of comptroller general, the committee recommend the following reſolution:

That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, authoriſing the ſupreme executive council to appoint an officer whoſe duty it ſhall be to methodize, ſtate, and keep the accounts of this commonwealth, for a ſalary of l per annum,

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STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Tueſday, March 24, 1789. A. M.

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this houſe, alterations and amendments of the conſtitution of this ſtate are immediately neceſſary.

And whereas, by the declaration of independence, it is declared as a ſelf evident truth, "That all men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among theſe are life, liberty, and the purſuit of happineſs; that to ſecure theſe rights, governments are inſtituted among men, deriving their juſt powers from the conſent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes deſtructive of theſe ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to aboliſh it, and to inſtitute a new government, laying its foundations in ſuch principles, and organiſing its powers in ſuch form, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt likely to effect their ſafety and happineſs;" And whereas it is alſo declared by our bill of rights, "That government is or ought to be inſtituted for the common benefit, protection and ſecurity of the people, nation or community, and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any ſingle man, family or ſet of men, who are a part only of that community, and that the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeazible right to reform, alter, or aboliſh government, in ſuch manner as ſhall be by that community judged moſt conducive to the public weal:" From all which, as well as from the nature of ſociety and the principles of government, it manifeſtly appears that the people have at all times an inherent right to alter and amend the form of government, in ſuch manner as they ſhall think proper; and alſo that they are not and cannot be limitted to any certain rule or mode of accompliſhing the ſame, but they make choice of ſuch method as to them may appear beſt adapted to the end propoſed.

And whereas the burthen and expences of the preſent form of government are with difficulty borne, and various inſtances occur wherein this form is contradictory to the conſtitution of the United States, which every member of the legiſlature, and all executive and judicial officers muſt be bound by oath or affirmation to ſupport; circumſtances which will not admit of the delay of the mode preſcribed in the conſtitution. It is, therefore, further

Reſolved, That it be and it is hereby propoſed and earneſtly recommended by this houſe, in execution of their truſt as faithful honeſt repreſentatives and guardians of the people, to the citizens of this commonwealth, that they take this important ſubject into their ſerious conſideration. And ſhould they concur in opinion with this houſe (it being the right of the people alone to determine on this intereſting queſtion) that a convention for the purpoſes of reviſing, altering and amending the conſtitution of the ſtate is neceſſary, it is hereby ſubmitted to their deciſion, whether it will not be moſt convenient and proper for them to elect members of convention, of the ſame numbers, and in the like proportions for the city of Philadelphia and the ſeveral counties with thoſe of their repreſentatives in aſſembly, on the day of the next general election, at the places and in the manner preſcribed in caſes of elections of members of aſſembly by the laws of the ſtate.

That this houſe, on the pleaſure of the people in the premiſes being ſignified to them at their next ſitting, will provide by law for the expences which will neceſſarily be incurred by the propoſed convention, and will, if requeſted, appoint the time and place for the meeting thereof. And that the ſupreme executive council be and they are hereby requeſted to promulgate this recommendation to the good people of this ſtate, in ſuch way and manner as to them ſhall ſeem moſt expedient for the purpoſes herein intended.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk
to the General Aſſembly.

We are authoriſed to aſſure the public, that on the queſtion being put in the ſupreme executive council on Saturday the 28th ult. "Will this board comply with the requeſt of the general aſſembly, in promulgating their addreſs to the people, reſpecting the calling of a convention?" the yeas and nays were called, and were as follows, viz.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Thomas Mifflin,	Amos Gregg,
George Roſs,	James Read,
Samuel Miles,	Frederick Watts,
Richard Willing,	Abraham Smith,
George Woods,	John Smilie,
Chriſtopher Kucher,	David Redick,
	Nathan Denniſon.

Married, on Thurſday evening laſt, Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, merchant, to Mrs. ANN BOYD, both of this town.

Trial of Three Living Characters.

A FRAGMENT.

INDEED, ſaid Pathos, the afflictions to which mankind are expoſed, promote more pain to a ſenſible mind, than all the gratifications we can procure to ourſelves.

I deny it, ſaid Spleen, the pain you talk of, is affectation; mankind deſerve a great deal of what they ſuffer, for they are themſelves their own tormentors, they make to themſelves objects and ſources of miſery, they cultivate diſcontents, and learn a method of change which furniſhes a reſtleſſneſs of diſpoſition, that unceaſingly diſturbs their minds, and makes them diſſatisfied with their ſtation, and ungrateful to God.

Why, how now! cries Cheerful, as he bolted in, here's two meagre philoſophers taking up the horrors of human life, and making us bugbears to ourſelves.

You have no feeling, cried Pathos.

The man's a fool, ſaid Spleen.

Come, ſaid Cheerful, I'll prove whether what you both ſay is true or falſe.

I juſt now met with a poor ſoldier ſitting on the cold ſtone of a ſtore door; whoſe ſervices for his country had been ſuffered to adorn his brow with no better laurels than the ſcars he will bear with him to his grave: His wife and two children ſat beſide him, and ſhe was dividing between them a hard cruſt which had been toſſed into the ſtreet from a ſervant at an oppoſite houſe; they ſat down to this repaſt after a long journey which afforded them no ſupplies:

Pray now, addreſſing himſelf to Spleen, what

Why, anſwered the other, I would have queſtioned the fellow what he had been guilty of, that he ſhould not be ſupported by the country.

And I, ſaid Pathos, not doubting he ſhould gain more favor, would have lamented his unhappy lot, from whatſoever ſource it aroſe!

Poh! ſaid Cheerful, I put my hand in my pocket, and relieved them:

VERBUM DEI.

Extract from a letter, by a female Indian in America, to the ladies of New-York; in the year 1754.

MAY each of you have in your habitations a fair ſhrub, or little tree, as a family tree of peace. May the exhalations from it be as the ſweet odours of incenſe to gladden your apartments, or as the leaves of the ſweeteſt trees of the foreſt, when the vernal morn lift her gliſtening forehead from the great lake, and darts the ſplendor of her eyes a ſlant the dewy earth. Let no rude ſounds of diſcord, or diſquiet, be as a blighting wind to wither the leaves of this family tree; no diſtreſs, or diſtruſt, like a thick fog, caſt an unkindly mildew to taint them; but may the huſband's eyes, like the ſun beams, cheer its root, and the woman's voice, as a gentle breeze, fan its branches and expand its ſwelling buds. Let her draw deep into her breaſt the balſam of its effluence, and her life breathe forth, and improve the fragrance. Thus, with pureſt flame, the fire of concord ſhall glow unextinguiſhed upon your hearts, and domeſtic bliſs ſhall every day add freſh fuel to increaſe its ſtrength.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, Wedneſday, March 11, 1789.

UPON conſideration of the report of the committee to whom was referred the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Weſtmoreland county, containing complaints of oppreſſive conduct in the prothonotary of ſaid county,

Reſolved, That previous to councils going into an inveſtigation of the complaints againſt the ſaid prothonotary, the complainants be directed to furniſh to the board in writing, the particular charges alluded to in their petition, and the evidence they have to adduce in ſupport thereof.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES TRIMBLE,
For Charles Biddle, ſec'y.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the houſe and lot of ground in Pittſburgh, between Market, Second, and Front ſtreets, adverti ſed by William Perry, eſquire, ſheriff of Weſtmoreland county, to be ſold on the 27th of this inſtant, April, as the property of Alexander Fowler, is not the property of ſaid Alexander, but belongs to the ſubſcriber, as will fully appear by a deed of convevance executed by the ſaid Alexander to the ſubſcriber, bearing date the 28th January, 1785, and recorded in Weſtmoreland county. All perſons are therefore hereby forewarned not to purchaſe the premiſes as the property of the ſaid Alexander, as I have and ſhall continue to hold and contend for the poſſeſſion and property thereof, in full confidence that my title is good, and not to be affected by any ſuch ſale.

G. FOWLER.

Pittſburgh, April 13, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber, is opening a large aſſortment of GOODS, which he intends to ſell at his Store here, for caſh or produce, particularly hemp and barley.— Among other articles he has a great aſſortment of

STATIONARY,

As Paper of different kinds, and Books to the extent of many Hundred Volumes, on Divinity, Hiſtory, Voyages, &c. All perſons indebted to him, are deſired immediatly to pay up their accounts, or he will be obliged to put them in ſuit.

HUGH ROSS.

Pittſburgh, April 9, 1789.

A FEMALE Child, to appearance between four and five years of age, who had been taken by a party of Shawanese last spring, and by them sold to a man of the Wyandot nation, was delivered up at the Lieutenant at Fort Harmar. She has no particular mark by which she can be distinguished, but is very fleshy, of a large growth, a very fine complexion, long white hair, and very beautiful black eyes. She is now in the New England settlement at Muskingum, and will be delivered to her parents or relations upon an application to General Harmar or Winthrop Sargent, Esquire the Secretary of the Western Territory. It is said that the child was taken either upon Holsten or Clench river, and that her mother was taken at the same time, and is now a prisoner with the Cherokees that live amongst the Shawanese This circumstance may lead to a discovery of the relations. February 9, 1789.

[The Printers in Kentucky are requested to insert the above in their newspaper.]

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the BOOT and SHOE Making business, a lad from about 13 to 15 years of age. Apply to

THOMAS GREER.

Pittsburgh, March 20, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Dickinson township, Washington county, last June, seven stray Hogs, they are all marked with a piece cut out of the right ear, and a hole through the left, except one black sow that has no mark perceivable. Whoever has lost said hogs, are requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN M'CLELLAN.

March 20, 1789.

THOSE who may be disposed to avail themselves of an opportunity of instructing their children, or those under their care, in the LEARNED LANGUAGES or MATHEMATICKS, are hereby informed, that the TRUSTEES of WASHINGTON ACADEMY have engaged the Reverend Mr. Thaddeus Dod to act as Teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his Instructions in that Capacity, at the Town of Washington, on the first of March next.

February 1st, 1789.

ALL persons who stand indebted to Mr. William Greenough, merchant, late of this town, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is fully authorised to receive all debts due to the said William Greenough.

GEORGE WALLACE.

Pittsburgh, January 16, 1789.

RANAWAY on the 11th instant, a Negro Man about 40 years of age has lost two of his fore teeth speaks middling good English, had on when he went away a pair of striped linen trowsers, a new coarse linen shirt, an old brown coat, an old felt hat, and a pair of tanned mokasins. Whoever takes up said negro, and brings him home, or secures him so that his owner may get him again, shall receive Two Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges.

JOHN PERRY.

Braddock's Field, March 23, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a house of entertainment, at the sign of the

BLACK LION,

near the foot of the Alleghany mountain, 12 miles west of the town of Bedford, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, where all gentlemen travellers, and others, who please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment on the most reasonably terms, by the publics most humble servant.

DERRY RYAN.

December 1st, 1788.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general assembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to distribute the donation lands promised to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the said lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS carried away by the ice, at the breaking up of the river, on Monday the 29th ult. from the mouth of Muddy creek, a stout built Keel Boat, between 30 and 40 feet in length Whoever has taken up said Boat, and will deliver her to the owner, at any of the landing places between Muddy creek and Wheling, shall receive the above reward by applying at the store of TURNBULL & MARMIE, in Pittsburgh. January 8, 1789.

The FAMOUS HORSE,

TRAVELLER,

WILL cover Mares the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Alleghany county, Pitt township, about 11 miles from Pittsburgh, on the new state road, at the low rate of Twenty Shillings and one bushel of oats the season, [the oats to be delivered at the bringing of the mare] or Ten Shillings the single leap. Produce will be taken in payment, viz. wheat at 4s. rye at 3s. corn at 2s. and oats at 1s. 6d per bushel, and good 7qo linen at 2s. 6d per yard. The payment to be made the first day of October next, at the house of the subscriber. The season will begin the first day of April, and end the last of June.

It is needless to give a genealogy of his being full, half, or quarter blooded, but his figure and breed are much esteemeed in the parts from whence he was brought, where he got many colts which are allowed to be equal to himself.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

March 6, 1789.

Reading, January 5, 1789.

MADE his escape from the subscriber, sheriff of the county of Berks, a certain Hartman Leithiser, about 5 feet 4 inches high, a swarthy complexion, black curly hair, had on when he went away a short blue coat, with white buttons, a round hat, and a pair of new boots. Whoever apprehends said runaway, and delivers him to any goaler, shall receive Two Half Joes, and if delivered in the goal of the county of Berks, shall receive Four Half Joes reward, paid by,

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD

THE HOUSE lately built and occupied by Mr. William Greenough, in Pittsburgh, now in the tenure of Mr. Audran, tenant at will. The purchase money to be one half cash down, and the remainder by instalments. For particulars apply by letter, post paid, to WILLIAM WILKINSIDE, at the Tea Warehouse, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE

For Cash, or such Produce as may be agreed upon.

LOT No. 107, in the town of Pittsburgh, between Penn and Liberty streets, on which is a commodious log dwelling house, &c.

Do No. 108, inclosed with the former by a good paleing fence, the house and garden in good repair.

Do Lot No 440, at the corner of Sixth and Grant streets.

Do. Lot No. 307, between Third and Fourth streets.

Do. Outlot No. 21, on the great road leading to Pittsburgh, containing 16 acres and 11 perches, between two and three acres of which is improved and sown with timothy seed last fall, about one half of said lot is well calculated for meadow, having the advantage of a small stream of water passing through one part, and a perennial spring so situated as may with ease be brought to flow over five or six acres annually.

Do. Lots No 95 and 112, and outlots No. 251 and 257, in the town and outlots of Alleghany, the outlots are good and convenient, the greater part of which when improved, will be good meadow ground.

Do. Lots No. 46 and 47, in the depreciation lands, containing 530 acres, with the usual allowance adjoining Col. Melcher's new town on the Ohio, and through a part of which runs the Sawicky creek, where a mill may conveniently be erected, and well supplied with water.

All persons inclining to purchase the above property, or any part thereof, are desired to make their proposals to the subscriber, who will shew the property to any person inclining to purchase, and will receive proposals to the first of June next, at which time, the purchaser or purchasers, if any, shall be made known: and if unsold at that period, the premises will be rented for such terms as may be agreed upon. Good titles will be given for all, or any part of the above named property by the subscriber, or his attorney in his absence.

SAMUEL BARR.

Pittsburgh, 12th March, 1789.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers living in Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, on the 15th of December last, a servant lad, named JOHN BUTLER, about 20 years of age, five feet six inches high, full round face, short curly hair, he has lost the first joint of his right thumb; his cloathing not particularly known. Whoever secures said servant in any jail so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward and be brought home, reasonable charges.

WILLIAM or THOMAS KE

LOST by the subscriber on the 9th of discharge given him by Brigadier Harmar, as a corporal in the first United States regiment. Whoever has found said discharge will much oblige the subscriber by leaving it at the Printer. ELISHA OS

PITTSBURGH: Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Orwsby's Ferry, where Subscriptions (one year) Advertisements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one fourth of a Dollar; Those exceeding a Square are inserted in Proportion.